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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 4, 1918.

THE BOY NEXT DOOR.

TRADE UNION SICKNESS FUNDS.

STATE PRINTING OFFICE POSITIONS.

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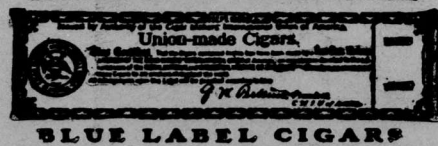
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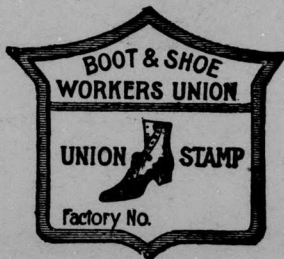
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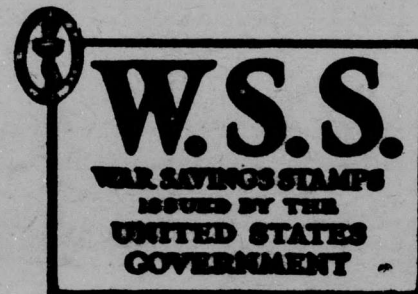
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The Boy From Next Door

YOU used to see him swing gaily down the street, radiant with the vigor of his sturdy young manhood. One day he came home in khaki; then his father told you, with mingled pride and foreboding, that he had "gone across" with his regiment.

Yesterday his name was on the casualty list—"slightly wounded"—and your face grew grave as you thought of the sorrow and suspense of his father and mother.

From every city street, every village, every community, the boy next door has gone to war.

Think of these thousands of splendid young Americans, reared in comfort, peace, and security, now suddenly plunged into that roaring inferno of battle with the hardened hordes of a desperately determined foe.

What are you doing to help them?

What are you doing to arm and protect them, and bring them home in safety? Have you bought Liberty Bonds? Have you bought all you possibly can?

Has it occurred to you that one more Bond, bought with a little additional effort, may save the life of the boy from the next door?

Buy Another Bond!

THIS SPACE SUBSCRIBED TO WINNING THE WAR BY

THE LABOR CLARION

TRADE UNION SICKNESS FUNDS.

By Richard Caverly.

American trade unions have made commendable efforts in the direction of developing sickness institutions whenever their establishment has been considered necessary or advisable. In the large majority of cases American wage workers employed in normally healthy industries are not under an urgent necessity to provide sickness insurance at all. In more or less unhealthy employments, of which, perhaps, the cigar makers and printing trades are typical illustrations, truly admirable sickness insurance funds have been developed, as best emphasized in the statement that the International Cigar Makers' Union has since organization paid out more than four and a quarter million dollars in sickness benefits, and in addition thereto, more than four and a half million dollars in death benefits, aside from rendering to its membership other services of the utmost social and economic value! Only a superficial investigation has been made as regards the extent to which labor unions have met the problem of sickness insurance to the best of their knowledge, in their own way and at their own cost. Trade unions have been primarily concerned with the questions of labor conditions, of wages and working hours, of apprentices and many other problems of vital importance to their membership. The enormous value of even a slight increase in wages in its aggregate effects is not generally realized by those who are unfamiliar with the facts. An increase of only 10 cents per day in wages applied to thirty-five million wage earners, including men and women, as estimated on a conservative basis on the census returns of 1910 for the year 1917, means an annual addition to wages of approximately \$1,050,000,000; an increase of 25 cents a day in wages would represent the truly colossal sum of \$2,625,000,000 per annum.

In his inaugural address to the Massachusetts Legislature Governor Samuel W. McCall recommended the immediate adoption by that State of two forms of social insurance—compulsory health insurance and a system of old-age pensions. Such legislation is advanced and defended by him, according to the monthly review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, as "The insurance of society against its diseases," and he concludes that society should take wholly or in part upon itself the work of defending against certain well-defined evils which result from our modern system of production, the chief burdens of which have heretofore been left upon deserving people who are least able to bear them." This suggestion is in direct contrast to the recommendations of the Massachusetts Commission on Old Age Pensions, Annuities and Insurance, which reported to the Legislature under date of January, 1910, and which advised against non-contributory old age pensions and said that "The fundamental purpose of the recommendations thus offered is to promote the habit of thrift and to extend the usefulness of agencies that furnish opportunity to provide by individual saving against old age." And the committee wisely add, on the basis of their investigation, that "Thus far only a beginning has been made in this field;" and they conclude that "Until the possibility of existing thrift institutions has been developed to the limit of their effectiveness it is premature to consider resort to non-contributory state pensions or compulsory state insurance."

The comparative experience of New Zealand and Australia with the infant mortality problem is likewise pertinent.

In New Zealand a vigorous educational campaign has been carried on by the Government, which through the agency of women's and children's societies, and the establishment of women's and children's hospitals, has made it possible for a large proportion of mothers in both urban and rural communities to obtain advice,

nursing, and medical and hospital care. In 1911 the infant death rate in New Zealand was 56.31 per 1000 births. In 1915 it had fallen to 50.05 per 1000 births, the lowest infant mortality rate in the world.

In Australia, however, the Government grants a maternity allowance of L5 for each child. These government grants have been almost universally accepted and the total expenditure in 1916 reached L662,035. Nevertheless, in 36 per cent of all births the mothers were not attended by a physician. The infant mortality rate in Australia was slightly reduced, falling only from 68.49 per 1000 births in 1911 to 67.52 in 1915.

While the great excess in the Australian rate over that in New Zealand may not be entirely attributable to the difference in methods of handling the infant mortality problem, the general similarity of conditions in the two countries gives a striking significance to the question of method. This is furthermore pertinently suggested by the fact that a special committee, appointed by the Australian Commonwealth to investigate the problem of infant mortality, reported in June, 1917, to the Australian Parliament that there was urgent necessity for the adoption of measures in Australia similar to those so successfully applied in New Zealand.

A second committee, reporting on the subject in August of the same year, called attention to the fact that, although there had been a slight reduction in the infant death rate in Australia since the introduction of the cash benefit, system, the decrease was, nevertheless, smaller than in the preceding year, in which no cash benefits were paid.

SOCIALIST CYNICISM.

"Most of us are under indictments, so how are we to be scared into modifying the St. Louis platform?" — Victor L. Berger, in a statement quoted in newspapers following conference in Chicago of Socialist party officials and leaders.

There has been some talk to the effect that the Socialist party would like to get out from under the stigma of the St. Louis platform. There has been some talk to the effect that the party no longer holds belief in the St. Louis platform, though it remains the official platform.

Now we have seen some evidence that such is not the case. We have seen a conference of Socialist party state secretaries—men who surely know party sentiment in their states—deliberately elect to stand by the outrageous St. Louis platform.

And the cynical Austrian born Victor Berger says, in effect, "They have indicted us; they can't scare us any further, so why should we change our position?"

This, surely, is teutonic!

We are to believe from Victor Berger that if the Socialist party could be sufficiently scared by dire threats it might change front. But inasmuch as this country doesn't resort to the brutality of Prussia, but is a rather tolerant place, they'll go on stabbing it in the back.

Victor Berger tells us that the Socialist party operates on a basis of what it can "get away with." It will climb porches as long as it is allowed to, which is much different from the description of Socialist party methods that we used to get when there was no war and when Victor Berger was a Congressman boasting of his intimacy with Washington officialdom.

War is bringing out a lot of truths that unsuspecting folk didn't use to dream of!

BOILERMAKERS GROWING.

The membership of Boilermakers' Union No. 6 has now passed the 9000 mark. According to P. O'Halloran, the business agent, between five and six hundred new members are being taken in each month. A proposition to establish a welfare department is being considered.

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STATE PRINTING OFFICE POSITIONS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces the examinations for positions in the State Printing Office at Sacramento, to be held in Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego on the dates indicated below: San Diego, October 12, 1918; Los Angeles, October 14, 1918; San Francisco, October 16, 1918; Sacramento, October 18, 1918. Candidates will be notified when and where to appear for examination a few days in advance of the above dates.

These examinations are planned primarily to meet the needs of the State Printing Office during the legislative rush of about 4 months in the early part of 1919. The present permanent force of the plant is sufficient for the regular work. Candidates who are successful in these examinations will, however, be eligible both for employment during the rush period and for certification to permanent positions should vacancies occur. Except as otherwise noted the examinations will be oral and will be based upon the candidates' experience and fitness for work in the State Printing Office.

Printer, Floor—Candidates must have had at least 5 years of apprenticeship, and 3 years' experience as journeymen printers.

Cylinder Pressman—Candidates must have completed a 4 years' apprenticeship, must have been journeymen cylinder pressmen for at least 2 years, and must be familiar with the Dexter Automatic Press Feeder.

Platen Pressman—Candidates must have completed a 4 years' apprenticeship and must have been journeyman platen or cylinder pressmen for two years in order to qualify for this examination.

Bindery Worker, Female—Candidates must have had at least 2 years' experience in a bindery in order to qualify for this examination. This examination is open to candidates who have reached their eighteenth but not their fortieth birthdays.

Porter—The duties of this position include the carrying of forms and putting them on presses, cleaning presses, handling and cleaning rollers, loading paper for cylinder presses, opening boxes and general cleaning about the plant.

Candidates must be in first-class physical condition and should preferably have had experience in a printing office.

Linotype Operator—Candidates must have had 5 years' experience in some branch of the printing trade.

Proofreaders—Candidates must have had at least 5 years' experience as printers and 4 years' experience as proofreaders.

Copyholders—Candidates must have had at least 6 months' experience as copyholders.

For the positions of linotype operator, proof-reader and copyholder, candidates will be given practical tests bearing upon the duties of the position. The examinations for the other positions listed will be oral and will be held before a special board of examiners designated for the purpose by the Civil Service Commission.

Candidates must secure a rating of at least 70 per cent in each subject of the examination in order to pass and become eligible for appointment.

These examinations are open to all American citizens residing in California who have reached, except as otherwise specified above, their twenty-first but not their sixtieth birthdays on the date of the examination, who are in good physical condition, and who meet the requirements for the respective examinations.

At the time of the oral interview, candidates will be required to pass a physical examination given by the examining physicians of the Civil Service Commission. The physicians will charge \$1.00 for this service.

Persons desiring to enter any of these examinations may secure applications from the State

Civil Service Commission at either of the following offices: Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento; Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles; or from the offices of the State Free Employment Bureau in San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Fresno and Stockton.

Completed applications must be filed with the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento, at least six days prior to the dates announced for the respective examinations.

ABOLISH PROFITEERING.

"Despicable tactics in fighting claims has made the casualty insurance companies deservedly odious to working people, the beneficiaries under the workmen's compensation law," declares F. Spencer Baldwin, manager of the New York State Insurance Fund, in an appeal for legislation to prohibit insurance companies organized for profit from doing business in the compensation field, just issued in a printed report by the New York State Federation of Labor.

"Considerations of war economy," he said, "demand that profiteering on compensation insurance should be stopped."

Over \$4,000,000 would have been saved to industry in New York alone last year, with more liberal benefits to injured workers and their families, if stock companies had been excluded from competition with the State Fund, Mr. Baldwin points out, while in Ohio under an exclusive State Fund the saving last year was \$5,000,000.

Commenting on this showing, Chairman Thos. J. Duffy, of the Ohio State Industrial Commission, says in his report: "If the employers of New York have five or ten million dollars to spare let them put it into the pay envelopes of their employees instead of into the coffers of the insurance companies."

Letters from large employers are featured in the report, testifying that the elimination of stock companies has worked out to the benefit of both employers and employees and declaring that after five years' experience with the pure State plan as established in Ohio they "would not care to go back to the private industrial insurance companies, even if the rates were made lower."

Secretary Edward A. Bates, in a foreword to the Federation's report, says: "The misfortunes of the toilers should not be a source of profit to any one."

MAY HAVE WOMAN ON COUNCIL.

The selection of a woman vice-president of the National Federation of Postal Employees, to fill an existing vacancy, is contemplated by the executive board of the Federation. Thousands of women have been brought into the postal service since the first draft law went into effect, it is stated, and they are doing the same kinds of work the men are doing. Therefore the national officers are said to feel that the women's viewpoint should be represented on the policy-making board of the employees' organization.

The existing vacancy is in the position of third vice-president, lately held by J. M. Ripley, who has lately gone to France in the Army Postal Service. Between Federation elections, the executive board has power to fill vacancies in its membership by appointment.

Many a tooth has a gold crown, which is more than its owner will ever have.



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DISABLED SOLDIER—WHAT OF HIM? By Garrard Harris.

In the program of vocational rehabilitation the Government, through the Federal Board for Vocational Education, in the re-education of disabled men and fitting them into the various industries, is doing a work of peculiar interest to all who are connected with the skilled trades.

Before a description of what is being done in these lines is given, it would be well to understand precisely what the Government is doing with the disabled men.

It is best at the outset to clear up a deal of misunderstanding regarding the disabled soldier, who is usually alluded to in the newspapers as the "crippled" soldier. It is a misnomer. The cripples comprise hardly 4 per cent of the disabled, and properly speaking, a "cripple" is one who has suffered some form of dismemberment, such as loss of leg, arm, hand, foot or fingers, or severe impairment of one of those members.

It should be clear as a basis to go on, that the "crippled" soldier is in the vast minority. Statistics show that out of every million men sent overseas approximately 10,000 of them will be subjects for re-education. This does not mean that 10,000 is the number wounded; the percentage of wounded is very considerably greater, but this 10,000 is composed of men who have been so badly disabled either through disease or injuries of violence that they are not able, on their discharge from the army and naval forces, to return to the occupation in which they formerly made a living.

Of the 10,000, 5000 of them approximately will be what is known as "medical cases," that is to

say, they will have, for instance, tuberculosis or may have gunshot wounds which incapacitate even though healed; or they may have been permanently disabled from gas, or have sciatic rheumatism, or a thousand and one ailments which have rendered them unfit to return to their former civil occupations.

The other 5000 comprise within the number those who may be justly designated as "cripples" but even at that, the number of cripples is essentially small. Out of the 5000 "surgical cases" approximately 500 of them may be really termed cripples, that is, where a man has lost an arm or a leg or most of the fingers of the hand, or lost a foot and so on. Thus it may be seen that the word "cripple" is incorrect generally, and the crippled and dismembered men comprise a minority of those who are disabled.

There is now in operation by the Government, a distinct, comprehensive and entirely ample program of completely caring for men who are disabled. When a man is first injured he is taken in charge by the medical department, placed in a hospital and is given every consideration and attention the unlimited means of the Government can afford. A great many of these men—almost 80 per cent of them, recover from their injuries and are able to go back in the ranks and perform military duty.

If a man will not be able to return to the ranks, and if he is so disabled that he cannot return to his former occupation, the United States Government will train him for another; and when he has finished that training, will place him in the occupation for which he has been qualified. This training commences as early as

possible in the hospital. While and during the tedium of convalescence he is given some phase of instruction which leads up to the course he will follow after convalescence is ended.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education, charged by the Government with the duty of re-educating the men, has in each hospital a "vocational adviser," a man of broad general information regarding trades, businesses, professions and callings, their processes and requirements. He serves under a "district vocational officer" and these work in harmony with the medical and surgical authorities, and of course subordinate to the latter while in the hospitals.

When it is evident that a man has been injured so badly that he will not be returned for duty but discharged from the service and will not be able to continue his former occupation, the "vocational adviser" goes over the situation with him regarding his wishes and what is best for him in the way of the free retraining the Government will provide. It is entirely optional with the injured man. It is a civil process, administered by civilian agencies. He may take it or leave it, just as he pleases, but every argument and effort is made to get the man to consent to be made fit to earn a living again in addition to his pension from the Government.

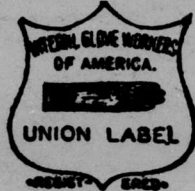
If he agrees, and something is decided upon, the medical authorities concurring, in that his future health will not be jeopardized by the occupation chosen, the time occupied in convalescence in the hospital is utilized in approaching this new occupation. If the man decides to be a radio operator, or oxy-acetylene welder, or telegrapher, he is given instruction in the rudi-



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ments so that he will have made some progress by the time he is ready to take up the course in earnest after his discharge. He is led up to it in his hospital time, and this is the general procedure throughout a very wide range of occupations.

On the discharge of the disabled man from the hospital he becomes a civilian and his relations are then only with the Federal Board, and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

These courses of re-education and retraining are entirely voluntary and optional on the part of the disabled man. If he desires to leave the hospital without training he may do so. If after discharge and entering civil life he finds he is handicapped, by reason of his injuries, he may still make application to the Federal Board and receive training. While he is engaged in taking the course which he has elected he is supported by an allowance from the Government.

Allotments or allowances of funds to his dependents are continued during his period of training precisely as if he were still in the army or navy. He is sent to a training school, a trade school or technological institution which has been approved by the Federal Board and which has exceptionally good facilities for teaching the particular course which he has elected. Or, he is placed directly in the industry he has chosen, under the charge of skilled instructors. His instruction is paid for, supervised and closely looked after by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. It is thorough, practical in all its essentials, and designed to turn out a practical man in the line who can at once "cash in" on his newly acquired equipment in the way of trade or profession.

The only discipline he is subjected to is that failure to attend classes while in training without reasonable excuse is to be dealt with on the same basis as it would be dealt with in civil life where failure to work would result in deduction from his pay. The Government takes the position that, under the re-education act, the man is being paid for taking training. If it becomes evident that he is not profiting by the course, or is not interested, or that he cannot take the course successfully, and is not anxious to learn any other course, he will be discharged from the class. Thereupon he falls back upon his compensation under the War Risk Insurance Act, for his injury, and has this "pension" alone to support him. It is usually less than the liberal amount provided by the Federal Board when he is in training.

The work has just started in the United States and as yet we have very little of the finished product to refer to, but Canada has been engaged in retraining disabled soldiers for over three years; has attained a high degree of efficiency in this regard, and the work there is the pattern to a considerable extent for the United States.

In Canada the whole range of skilled trades is available to the disabled men, as is the case here. There are schools of auto mechanics at various points where the men are taught everything in regard to automobile engines and the operation of power driven vehicles. When they finish with a man he can take a pile of what is apparently junk and assemble it into an automobile. He knows the theory and the construction of a gas engine.

These courses are specializing. The work of a farmer and a farmhand is usually not well paid, but the following few cases from the Canadian records will show how some of these men have really found their opportunity in life through retraining. The names are withheld only at the request of the authorities, as the men do not desire useless publicity, but each one is vouched for by the records of the Canadian Government:

A. Was a farm hand; suffered gunshot wound in head; took tractor, gas engine and farm machinery course; found ready employment operating a farm tractor for \$100 a month and board.

B. Farm hand; lost his left foot; took same course; was employed during season of 1918 at \$100 a month, operating tractor.

C. Farm hand; back injured in a mine explosion in France; graduated from farm tractor course and employed in 1918 at \$5 a day and board operating a farm tractor and farm machinery on a large wheat farm.

D. Lost some muscle from his right thigh; took motor mechanics course and was offered and accepted half interest in a flourishing garage business, on account of his technical knowledge of motors. He is doing well.

E. Took the farm machinery and gas engine course; is now a traveling salesman for a farm machinery concern, drawing a minimum salary of \$80 a month and expenses with commissions on sales in addition.

F. Was a teamster driving a wagon before the war; suffered severe shell wounds; took motor mechanics course; is employed as chauffeur at \$80 per month.

G. Was incapacitated by rifle wound in left leg; formerly laborer on railway construction; took motor mechanics course; is employed in garage steadily.

H. Was a sailor; developed chronic rheumatism of his leg from exposure in the trenches; took auto mechanics course and tool-making; is employed in a factory at \$90 a month.

I. Was a clerk before the war; incapacitated by shrapnel wounds in head; took motor mechanics course and is employed on a large wheat farm, operating tractor at \$85 per month and board.

J. Stiffness of left shoulder joint from gunshot wound; formerly a theatre stage man; took motor mechanics course and has straight employment as chauffeur \$24 per week.

These cases are merely typical of hundreds in various lines and indicate how the disabled men who are re-trained because of inability to follow their former line of work, may become more efficient and earn better wages than if they had never suffered wounds and handicaps.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum will present a delightful new bill next week. Mme. Doree has now assembled the best aggregation of singers that has yet been under her capable management. Her new act, which is entitled "Mme. Doree's Celebrities," will prove a delightful surprise when it is presented next week. Her company of superfine vocalists impersonate the famous song birds of the Metropolitan Opera House. The effect is most realistic. Imhof, Conn and Coreene will do their bit in their newest laughing success, "In a Pest House," the title having nothing to do their bit in their newest laughing success, from the number of pests that continue to pester the occupants of the house in question. El Brendel and Flo Bert will offer an absurdity called "Waiting for Her," which is an excellent medium for the introduction of singing and dancing in which they both excel. Yvette and Saranoff entitle their offering "A Double-Stringed Constellation." Yvette is a fascinating little chanteuse who has been singing to her own violin accompaniments for some time on both sides of the Atlantic. Saranoff used to be known as "The Gypsy Violinist." Nate Lincoln, the celebrated International Card Expert, will perform a number of novel and perplexing feats. Loscova and C. Gilmore will introduce a song-and-dance divertissement. Emerson and Baldwin will contribute a juggling exhibition in a jocular way that is exceptionally good. A new series of the Official War Review will be exhibited. Wilbur Mack and company will appear in their comedy hit, "A Pair of Tickets," and Julius Tannen will amuse with a witty and timely monologue.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1918.

The Kaiser and his fellow autocrats are wiser today than they were two years ago, and to their dying day they will regret the indiscretions that forced the United States into the war. Those mistakes sealed the doom of autocracy in the world.

Merely buying the same amount of bonds in this drive that you bought in the last one will not put San Francisco over the top. Our quota has been doubled and our purchases must be more than doubled or the reputation of our city will suffer and, of course, the people of this city can not allow that condition of affairs to arise. "San Francisco knows how," and she will make good and the workers will do their full share in producing the desired result. Double your subscription.

Congressman John I. Nolan is entitled to great credit for the persistence with which he urged his minimum wage bill upon Congress under adverse conditions. The bill has passed the lower House but still must run the gauntlet in the Senate. Nolan, however, is no quitter and will put forth his best efforts to induce that body to give the measure the stamp of its approval. If adopted and signed by the President the act will give Federal employees some protection even after the close of the war.

As a direct result of the organizing campaign carried on by the American Federation of Labor among the employees of the Steel Trust that organization last Tuesday inaugurated the eight-hour day throughout its establishments in every part of the country. The trust hopes in this way to head off organization, but such a start has been made that there is little likelihood that the slaves of this concern can longer be prevented from taking their place in the ranks of the organized labor movement of the United States.

Arrangements are being made by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy to give President Samuel Gompers a big reception in the city of Chicago when he returns from his European trip. It will be impossible for him to make a speaking tour of the country after his return and it is hoped to have representative men from all sections of the United States and Canada gather in Chicago and hear his message as to conditions in the Old World and spread the information throughout the Western Hemisphere. Gompers is a clear observer and will doubtless bring back with him much valuable advice for the American people.

-:- The Bulgar Quits -:-

The glad news that the Bulgarian Government had concluded that it had enough of the war and was ready to sign a peace treaty of any kind the Allies might dictate came over the wires the latter part of last week, and last Monday the further information came that an armistice had been signed on Sunday last in the capital of Greece and that the Bulgar had actually deserted the Teutonic dictator. This news, of course, spread joy throughout the Nation and caused a feeling of unlimited optimism in many circles, the idea being frequently expressed that now the war could be ended this year. While there is always a possibility that the war may end as suddenly as it started there is no good ground for the presumption that Germany will quit before she is thoroughly defeated, and she is far from that stage at the present time. It is more probable that she will elect to fight to the bitter end, all the time entertaining the hope that something may happen to her advantage, and for this reason optimism of the kind that encourages the hope that the war will end before the close of the year is likely to be hurtful to the cause of the Allies.

Because the news from all fronts is favorable we should not slacken our pace in the slightest degree. If we are thus influenced we will be doing just what the Kaiser and his junker crew want us to do and will be aiding him rather than our own brave boys at the front. Optimism of this character must be discouraged at all costs. Overconfidence is a far more deadly enemy than the hosts of the Teutonic allies. We can win, and will win if we keep going at full speed and refuse to let up until the enemy has been definitely defeated, defeated so badly that there will be no possibility of his rising and confronting us with a formidable force in the future.

The lives of the flower of the Nation's manhood facing the dangers of the battle front are too precious to be foolishly sacrificed because of overconfidence of the people at home. It is our duty to keep on full steam until a peace treaty has been actually signed and the war positively closed.

The German propagandist will overlook no opportunity to weaken the hosts of democracy, and overconfidence is one means of bringing about that result. Therefore we must expect to find the crafty agents of the Kaiser filling the heads of the rattle-brained idealists with the spark of confidence in order to have them urge a cessation of the activities of our people in prosecuting the war. The success of such propaganda would be fatal to the aims of democracy in this great world struggle.

Bulgaria is doubtless out of the war for good, and it is not improbable that the Turk soon will be, but there will still be a big job ahead of the Allied armies even after these two powers have been eliminated. If Germany and Austria elect to fight to a finish it will require at the least calculation another year to subdue them, and while this possibility or prospect is in sight every war activity must be continued at fever heat. Any other course would tend to rehearten the sorely pressed enemy and thus prolong the war. Therefore the way to end the war quickly is to keep at it vigorously until the will to fight has been completely taken out of all of our enemies, whether it takes three months or three years. Victory must be securely clinched before we even hesitate in our war efforts.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Hun is on the run and General Foch seems capable of keeping his facing toward Berlin and marching in that direction as rapidly as he can without complete annihilation. When the war will end cannot just now be definitely foretold, but as to the banner on which the bird of victory will perch there is no longer the slightest doubt. The boasting madman of Europe now practically concedes that he is defeated and that it is only a question of holding out as long as possible in the hope that better terms of peace may be obtained. Pile up the Liberty Bond subscriptions as an indication to him that, no matter how long he holds on, nothing but unconditional surrender will be accepted.

The fuel saving appeal made by the United States Fuel Administrator for California to patrons of hotels and apartment houses has evidently been misconstrued in certain quarters as direct orders for the discontinuance of service on the part of hotel keepers and apartment house owners. Albert E. Schwabacher, Federal Fuel Administrator for California, states that he has issued no curtailment orders affecting the use of hot water, elevator service or heat. Patrons of hotels and apartments, however, are urged, as a patriotic measure, to voluntarily curtail their use of hot water, lights, heat and elevator service to a minimum, consistent with comfort and safety. The regulation of heat in rooms to not over 70° is desired. Five inches of open windows should be sufficient for ventilation, and heat in rooms should not be regulated by opening the windows, the radiator valves should be shut off instead. Only lights actually necessary should be burned, and all lights should be put out when leaving the room. No hot water should be permitted to run from the faucets when not actually in use. Patrons of hotels and apartment houses should endeavor to use elevator service as sparingly as possible. If these voluntary efforts are forthcoming from patrons of apartment houses and hotels, a considerable fuel saving for use by our war industries, ships and factories, will be accomplished.

The committee on public information says American inventive genius has perfected a plan whereby potash is taken from the flue dust of cement works and this country is now independent of German potash for all time. "For years before the war," it is stated, "Germany was buying up the world's supply of castor oil and storing it for use in lubricating air plane engines. We have perfected a mineral oil that serves as well as castor oil in all but the very fast fighting planes. We have discovered a way to make coal smokeless by extracting from it valuable by-products that have previously gone to waste. We have found a way to save half the oils, greases and animal fats that have been lost in use in the past. We have produced a gas mask that can be worn for hours without discomfort. We have improved rifles and machine guns that give our soldiers weapons greatly superior to the enemy's. New methods and appliances for fighting submarines have overcome the U-boat menace. New industrial methods in shipbuilding have speeded up our production beyond all expectation. Improvements in wireless communication have given our troops a great advantage on the battlefield. Improvements in medical science have reduced our army's death rate from disease to one-tenth of the lowest rate established heretofore. In short the nations whose inventive genius supplied the Germans with all their modern engines of war, have now so improved on those inventions that the Germans are fighting at an increasing disadvantage on land, on water, and in the air."

WIT AT RANDOM

"How would you like to sign up with me for a life game?" was the way a baseball fan proposed.

"I'm agreeable," replied the girl, "where's your diamond?"—Indianapolis "Star."

"It is remarkable that so many women should be working."

"Women have always worked," replied Miss Cayenne. The principal difference just now is that they are working away from home and getting paid for it.—Washington "Star."

It was in a church yard. The morning sun shone brightly and the dew was still on the grass. "Ah, this is the weather that makes things spring up," remarked a passerby casually to an old gentleman seated on a bench.

"Hush!" replied the old gentleman. "I've got three wives buried here."—Flower and Tractor.

Judge—Where did the automobile hit you?

Rastus—Well, jedge, if I'd been carrying a license numbah, it would hab. busted to a thousand pieces.—"Milestones."

A charming young female named Floy Was clever and clubby, but coy.

In the parlor, I'm told,
She was frequently cold—

But out in a motor, O, Boy!

"Why did you put the crown prince in charge of the army?" asked one Prussian general. "He couldn't lead any fighting."

"We didn't expect him to," replied another. "We wanted him to lead the running."

Louis Yvyno was born in sunny Italy. When entering a Winnipeg school at the age of fifteen he was required to fill out an information slip giving name and other personal facts. He was a bright boy and made no mistakes until he came to the line marked "born," followed by a blank space. In this Louis wrote down very neatly the one word, "yes."

Pat (to Mike on roof)—Don't come down the ladder at the northeast corner; I took it away.—"Boys' Life."

Small boy (handing grocer 2 cents—I want 2 cents' worth of bananas.

"We have no bananas," said the grocer, not wanting to monkey with 2 cents.

"What's them?" said the boy, pointing to a bunch of bananas.

"Pineapples," the grocer replied.

"Well, gimme 2 cents' worth of pineapples."—"Boys' Life."

"You motorists never have a good word to say for pedestrians; you are always running them down."

"Then, why don't they get out of the way?"

Teacher—Willie, have you whispered today without permission?

Willie—Only wunst.

Teacher—Johnny, should Willie have said "wunst?"

Johnny—No'm—he should have said twict.

"Doctor, this is an awful bill of yours."

"I saved your life, sir."

"Yes, but now you've made my life not worth living."

How doth the little busy bee
Our present law abuse
By storing up a sweet supply
Beyond what he can use.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH UP!

By Oliver Opdyke of The Vigilantes.

The cream of the earth are the sons that you sent
To battle the beast on the old continent,—
A gilt-edged investment each lad of the lot,
You cannot go wrong if you give all you've got
To back up their courage, to help them push
through
To bring them back home again faithful and true,
Why, they'd be ashamed if you didn't respond—
So come on, cash up up, buy a Liberty Bond!

This minute some boy on God's frontier
Is giving his blood for your safety here;
He's breaking with strain to his finger tips,—
Perhaps he's "going west" with your name on
his lips;

He's spending his soul in the holy cause,—
Can you for a few paltry dollars pause
To question the deal or have interest conned?
O, come on, cash up, buy a Liberty Bond!

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

He may live in a tenement, but he is the backbone of this Republic. He is the most highly skilled artisan in the world. It is because of this that we are the most prosperous nation on the face of the globe. America learned the lesson earlier than any other nation, that no people can advance unless they take with them the common, everyday man. Furthermore, America learned the lesson sooner than any other nation, that the prosperity of the whole people depends upon the prosperity of the workingman. He has not received all to which he is entitled. Any man would be a fool to say that the present social system is ideal, in any land. But the labor movement is rapidly bringing in the day when the workingman shall come to his own.

The American workingman is an independent, free-acting citizen. Any man, be he labor leader or politician, or labor leader and politician, who says that he carries in his vest pocket the vote of the American workingman, is a liar. If he really believes it, he is a fool. When the American workingman does follow a leader, it is because that leader has made good, or because the principles which he is advocating appeal to the workingman's good sense. The American workingman claims the right to protest against any condition which he believes is against the interest of the people. He fought long for religious democracy. He fought hard for political democracy. He is going to win the fight for industrial democracy.

The American workingman has so long breathed the air of democracy, that he hates patronage or paternalism. While he appreciates a clean shop and pure air, he despises the splutter some folks are making about social welfare work. All he asks is a square deal, then he will not need most of these benevolent enterprises.

The American workingman is not a lawless revolutionist. Anarchy of the bomb-throwing type does not appeal to him. He is demanding that the women folks shall receive equal pay for equal work. He is the champion of little children in his fight against child labor. The American workingman is helping to Americanize the immigrant. No other institution is doing more in this respect than American labor unions. He is breaking down antagonisms that separate men of different religious creeds. He is obliterating the color line. He is fighting for universal brotherhood.

Board of Directors.
James C. Dewey
George W. Lerond
Mike Fogel
George Price
Bela Spiller
Alex Difeau
W. A. Belard

Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
W. A. Weber. President
Arthur Morey. Vice-President
J. J. Atkins. Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum. Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King. Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours, 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less. Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Oakland Branch.
George E. Williams. Secretary
L. N. Ritsau. Business Representative
Office Hours, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, October 1, 1918.

President Weber, presiding.
Minutes of previous meeting approved.
New member: Mrs. Mabel Price, piano.
Transfers deposited: Alex. McEwan, piano, No. 10, Chicago; Francisco Donegani, piano, 12, Sacramento; A. D. Rowe, piano, 189, Stockton; Clement H. Kohler, piano, 12, Sacramento; Edward B. Horton, piano, 75, Des Moines.
Transfers withdrawn: Harry Levy, C. Percival Garratt.
Federation member: Inez Stinnette, piano.

Members knowing themselves delinquent for dues and funeral fines or picnic ticket assessments will make payment at once and avoid publication of names.

Rumors.

Whatever be the cause, our organization these days seems to be full of all kinds of rumors affecting the engagements of the membership. While a number of changes have taken place recently and there seem to be more in prospect, no rumor seems to be too absurd to gain circulation and it is passed from mouth to ear until its very silliness put it to sleep. As a rule these rumors do not cause any particular harm except to worry some of our members for a few days. In at least two instances, however, it has come to the attention of this office that rumors are sometimes launched with malicious intent. The first of these had to do with a certain theatrical engagement in this jurisdiction where rumor claimed that there was a change impending and that the orchestra was to be discharged, not only because it was not making good but also because the members were most unpatriotic. Yet, in this instance, the secretary has in his files a copy of the contract which the management had entered into with the leader for a period of one year, subject, of course, to any changes in the working conditions which may be made by this organization. The charge of unpatriotism against the members of this particular orchestra is absolutely untrue. The second case was brought to the attention of the office by a Liberty Loan worker of this district who said he had it upon the best authority that a member of a certain theatre orchestra who is also a member of the San Francisco symphony orchestra had not purchased any Liberty Bonds or one penny's worth of thrift stamps. He was unable to remember where he obtained the story but it had been told him and he thereupon accepted it as the truth. Immediate inquiry upon the part of this office elicited the information from the leader of the theatre, who had personally handled all Liberty Bond matters, that this man had subscribed to Liberty Bonds. Beyond question it would appear that stories such as these are circulated for no good purpose and that the person starting them is actuated by purely evil motives. When these rumors are told you, before spreading them any further try to find out where they originated and if there is any truth in them.

"Charlie" Toepke's Son Now Lieutenant.

"Charlie" Toepkes, 'cellist at the Orpheum Theatre, is very happy over the fact that his son, Edwin H. Toepke, has received a commission as lieutenant in the Coast Artillery. Mr. Toepke was a member of Harry Payson's Band at the

Presidio, playing cornet. He left the band and made application to join the officers' training camp at the Presidio, where he studied for six months. After completing his studies at the Presidio he was transferred to the special enlisted officers' school at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and it was here he received his commission.

New Directory Changes.

The new directory will go to press next week and all members who have changes of address or telephone should send them to the Recording Secretary as quickly as possible.

Tuxedo Law.

Upon the request of ten per cent of the membership, as required by law, a special price list meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Wednesday, October 2d, at the headquarters, at which all members so desiring could present their views. The result of the meeting was that the Board unanimously adopted the following, and eliminating all other legislation upon the subject: "On all steady theatrical engagements where members are required to wear full dress or tuxedo suits or any uniform, \$2.50 per week in addition to regular salary must be charged."

Union Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, October 10th, at 1 p. m., at which time there will come up for action the matter of an increase in salary for the Secretary of the Alameda County Branch. It is hoped that a large meeting will be in attendance.

Musicians Wanted.

The Mare Island Training Camp Orchestra needs oboe, horns, flute, cornet, clarinet, 'cello and drums. Members interested should communicate with Paul Whiteman, leader of the Training Camp Orchestra, Mare Island, Cal.

Leaders and Contractors.

All leaders and contractors will bear in mind that before negotiating with any motion picture or vaudeville theatre that permission must be obtained from the Board of Directors. This is a ruling of the Board and is still in full force and effect.

For Sale or Exchange.

Mr. Fenster wishes to sell a very fine French viola. Communicate with I. Fenster, 2847 Fillmore street. West 2505.

Fred Hoff on the Road.

This office is in receipt of a letter from Fred R. Hoff in which he informs us that he is leader with the "Maytime Company," a Schubert production. He will be glad to hear from some of the boys.

Piccolo Lost.

Natale Di Bianca reports that he has lost his piccolo. Anyone knowing or hearing anything about it, please report to Mr. Di Bianca.

Business Is Better.

Every member can help to employ the full membership of the union by striving to increase the musicians on every engage-

THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 144 MEMBERS

JACK ADAMS	F. M. MINOR
MAX B. AMSTERDAM, JR.	W. E. MILES
A. ANDERSON, JR.	ALFRED MOSCONI
H. F. ANDERSON	E. MOULTHROP
F. P. ANTHER	RALPH MURRAY
L. ARMBUSTER	E. MUSSO
C. E. ARRIOLA	ED. NEWMARK
PAUL ASCH	GEORGE A. NELSON
EARL BARKER	E. A. OLMSTEAD
W. A. BECKER	VIGO OLSSON
A. E. BERING	J. L. PAQUET
IVAN BLACK	HUGO PAPER
D. H. BROOKS	H. C. PAYSON
PERCY A. BROWN	JOHN PELGEN
A. BRUCKMAN	IRVING PERKINS
A. J. BUCKNER	L. PERKINS
ALEX. BURNS	E. E. PERRIGO
L. E. CARMICHAEL	J. PERLUSS
A. W. CARLSON	W. PERSON
ANDREW CEREGHINO	MANUEL PINNELLA
C. W. CHURCH	HARRY POOLEY
G. C. COLONEUS	JACK PRINCE
F. L. COOPER	OSWALD PRITCHARD
HAROLD DAVIS	C. RATTI
J. DE LORENZO	H. V. RENO
CHARLES D. DOWSKI	H. C. REUTER
GEORGE ECKHARDT, JR.	L. W. REYNOLDS
L. L. EDGAR	A. F. RIESE
RALPH ELIASER	HERBERT RILEY
GEO. ELKINS	O. F. ROMINGER
THOS. EWALD	EUGENE ROSE
VERNON FERRY	J. L. RUDDICK
MAX FIRESTONE	E. RUSSELL
FRANK FRAGALE	ENRICH F. L. RUSSELL
GEORGE L. FREDERICK	M. SALVATORE
ED. GAGE	S. SAVANT
A. J. GIACOMINI	VINCENT SCHIPILLITTI
E. GULDER	JOHN SCHIPILLITTI
WALLACE HAWORTH	V. M. SCHOTT
GLBN HAYDON	F. P. SEARCH
R. J. HAYES	CHAS. SEIGER
M. HERTZ	J. H. SELTENRICH
R. HEROLD	JEAN SHANIS
THOS. W. HOLMAN	JEROME A. SIMON
F. J. HOUSLEY	B. F. SMITH
BYRON C. INDIG	JACK SMITH
A. C. IANNUZZIELLO	SWEN SCHMIDT
C. W. JACKSON	GEORGE W. SOUTHAL
THORNSTEIN JENSON	L. E. SPADINA
CLARENCE JOHANSEN	JESSIE L. STAFFORD
IRVING JURGENSON	F. H. STEELE
GEO. KIMBLE	CARL STEVENS
WENTEL KOCH	ED. SULLIVAN
H. KOHLMOOS	DICK THESSIN
VICTOR C. KRESS	O. J. TREVILLIAN
W. H. LEE	H. TRUTNER
C. A. LENZEN	JOE VANNUCCI
J. LEVINGSTONE	HERMAN WALTERS
HERBERT LOHSE	F. W. WARNE
A. MANCINI	JESSE WALTON
NINO MARCELLI	GEO. WEINMAN
JOE F. MARONEY	JOS. WEISS
J. T. MCCARTHY	HARRY W. WETMORE
J. P. MCCARTHY	PAUL WHITEMAN
BOB MCQUESTIN	A. B. WIEBALK
CLAUD MEINERT	H. A. WILLIAMS
H. MIELLETZ	GEORGE B. WILD
M. L. MERKI	JOE K. WILSON
SELIG MEYER	H. R. WOODS
ELMER MILBRATH	R. L. VOSMER
C. SHARP MINOR	S. T. WOOLEY

ment. Think of the other fellow. More musicians on every engagement.

The following members have joined the U. S. Army and Navy this week: Geo. Kimble, H. R. Woods, Bob McQuestin, and C. Sharp Minor, a total of 145 members now in the service.

Do your duty to your country. Buy a Liberty Bond. Purchase at any bank or in your home district, or subscribe at office Musicians' Union, C. H. King, 68 Haight street.

Steady improvement in the standard of living by the wage earners has been due in my judgment, in no small degree to the acts of trade unions in steadily demanding a reasonable share of the product of industry, and in enforcing their demands by argument, by the education of public opinion, by strikes if need be.—Jeremiah W. Jenks, Professor of Political Economy, New York University; School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance.

MR. GOMPERS

By Clarence Darrow

(In the London "Daily Mail.")

Samuel Gompers, more than any other man in America, speaks for organized labor.

In early life a cigarmaker, for a quarter of a century, with but one year's interruption, he has been the president of the American Federation of Labor, which represents practically all the labor unions of the United States.

Mr. Gompers is a "stocky," well-built man of striking appearance. At 68 years of age his mental power is at its prime and his physical vigor unimpaired. He speaks slowly and deliberately, but with directness and sincerity. He never tries to conceal his meaning. He uses language only to make himself understood. He meets all issues squarely and without hesitation. He can be tactful without the appearance of compromise.

No one in America is so well versed in the principles of trade unionism, and no other man's advice is so eagerly sought and so much valued in all matters affecting organized labor. A close friend and valued adviser of President Wilson, he perhaps knows better than almost any other man what Mr. Wilson thinks and stands for in this world crisis.

Mr. Gompers, while sympathetic to all the various schemes for bringing about industrial justice, still knows enough of life and affairs to understand that the world cannot be made anew by any political scheme that may be handed to the workers ready made.

He knows that progress comes slowly by the gradual assimilation of new ideas and not by seeking to give society new systems that it is not ready to accept, and he has steadfastly held to trade unionism as the institution most likely to carry men from the present organization to something higher and better.

He has, on this account, often been criticised by the doctrinaires who are impatient of the slow process of social change.

When war broke out in 1914 Mr. Gompers was a pacifist. Like the rank and file of American workers, he did not like war; he knew its cruelty and waste and had ranged himself with those who were seeking to banish it from the world. However, no sooner had Germany broken the peace of the world than he at once ranged himself with all his great influence on the side of the Allies. He was wise enough to see that the German military power represented autocracy and was fundamentally opposed to everything that means democracy and, therefore, the real welfare of the workers.

When America's declaration of war was followed by conscription, Mr. Gompers' services were invaluable. A large proportion of the working people of the United States are of foreign birth, and perhaps most of them are not more than one or two generations removed from foreign origin.

Not unnaturally, perhaps, a large number sympathized with Germany. Many more hated militarism and had come to America to escape its evils and waste.

The "draft" was startling and shocking to them. Few men, if any, besides Mr. Gompers have brought the unions to support the draft; but he declared for it without hesitation or delay, and the world owes him a debt of gratitude that it will be hard to repay.

No one speaks with more authority from the American workers than Mr. Gompers, and few better represent the people of the United States. Without pretending to tell England what she should or should not do, Mr. Gompers, when he comes to London, will make it clear how America feels about this war and explain the methods and purposes of her great strength and devotion.

ANNOUNCING WAR EMERGENCY COURSES IN EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT.

An intensive training in Employment Management for men and women having a basic experience of at least three years industrial experience and knowledge of factory methods has been arranged for in the following universities:

Boston

Harvard University
Massachusetts Institute of Tech.
Boston University

New York

Bureau of Municipal Research

Rochester

University of Rochester

Pittsburgh

Carnegie Institute
University of Pittsburgh

Seattle, Wash.

University of Washington

Berkeley, Cal.

University of California

IN PREPARATION**Cincinnati**

University of Cincinnati

Chicago

University of Chicago

The courses which run six weeks to two months are conducted by the Employment Management Division of the War Industries Board under the auspices of
The Department of Labor
The Navy Department
The U. S. Shipping Board
Chamber of Commerce of the United States

NO TUITION FEE

Employers having candidates for the courses and individual applicants desiring information should address:

CAPTAIN BOYD FISHER

EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT DIVISION WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

717 Thirteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

UNION FIRM OVER TOP.

The first 100 per cent Liberty Loan honor flag flung to the breeze in San Francisco was hoisted over the big tailoring establishment of Kelleher & Browne, at 716 Market street, last Tuesday. "The Irish Tailors," one of the largest custom-made men's clothing houses in the United States, achieved this signal honor when every one of the fifty-two employees of the firm purchased bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan issue. As a bonus to their help and an appreciation of their spirit of patriotism, Messrs. P. J. Kelleher and George Browne presented each of their employees with an additional \$50 bond.

A total subscription of \$9200 was obtained by the Liberty Loan committee at the Kelleher & Browne house, early Monday morning, the first day of the great Victory drive. Of this amount the firm subscribed \$5100, the remainder coming from the employees.

P. J. Kelleher, head of the house, who is the proud father of nine Americans, with a bit of Irish in their veins, bought a \$50 bond for each of his children and one for his only grandchild. Then Mrs. P. J. Kelleher took \$250 worth of the issue.

When congratulated on the great showing of "The Irish Tailors" by Terrence Martin of the Verdun committee, Kelleher said:

"Sure there's nothing to brag about. It's the safest and best investment we ever made. We are glad to have the chance to wallop the kaiser and to give more power to Uncle Sam's elbow for the big knockout. The least that those of us who cannot get into the scrap should do is to help provide the sinews for the boys 'over there.'"

Kelleher's firm previously scored 100 per cent in the Red Cross, War Savings Stamps, and former Liberty Loan bond drives.

TRADE UNION LIBERTY LEAGUE.

The representatives of the unions affiliated with the California Trades Union Liberty League will meet in San Diego on or about the first day of the opening of the convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Plans will be made for the campaign against the various prohibition measures to be voted on at the coming state election.

GROCERY CLERKS GET RAISE.

Groceries in all parts of the city have complied with the demands of the Grocery Clerks' Union that a minimum wage of men clerks be \$18 to \$21 and for women clerks \$15 to \$18 per week. The wages of experienced clerks range from \$25 to \$35 per week. The employers also conceded the nine-hour day for five days of the week and a ten-hour day Saturdays.

CLAIM OF U. R. R. AGAINST CITY.

Claim for \$4,825,380 was filed with the Board of Supervisors last Tuesday by the United Railroads for damages declared to have resulted from the operation of the outer tracks in Market street by the city. The claim is signed by Jesse W. Lilienthal, president, and William M. Abbott and William M. Cannon, counsel. Similar claims for damages have been filed at previous intervals by the company. Suits for enforcement of the claims are pending.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Jeremiah J. Carroll of the beer wagon drivers, Frank Steffen of the web pressmen, William L. Reynolds of the locomotive firemen, Damien Segalas of the bartenders, John Morellini of the cooks, John C. Rutten of the elevator operators.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 27, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Butchers, 115—Hugh McCafferty, vice Wm. Haberly. Cemetery Workers—Pete Callan, vice Thos. Quinn. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mr. House, acknowledging receipt of resolutions concerning the speech of Senator Sherman. From Congressman Nolan, telegram stating the Minimum Wage bill had passed the House. From the Department of Labor, with reference to resolutions concerning the speech of Senator Sherman. From the Department of Commerce, United States Senators Johnson and Phelan, and the Department of Justice, concerning the speech of Senator Sherman. From the Department of Labor, calling the attention of all persons engaged on Government work of the absolute necessity of being constantly on the job so that the lives of our gallant boys in the service may be saved by keeping them supplied with a tremendous surplus of the necessities of war. (Copy ordered sent to affiliated unions.)

Referred to Executive Committee—From Carmen's Union No. 518, resolutions with reference to the removal of the switch at Spear and Market streets. From Office Employees' Union, requesting assistance in unionizing the firm of Walter N. Brunt Co. Wage scale and agreement of the Cap Makers' Union. Wage scale and agreement of Horseshoers' Union. From Bottlers' Union, 293, request for a boycott on the firm of the Union Seltzer Co., 385 Ninth street. From the Musicians' Union, with reference to the Firemen's Band.

Reports of Unions—Butchers—Have settled controversy with Master Butchers, through the good offices of the United States Food Administrator. Bottlers, 293—Meyers' Soda Works and Schwartz Ginger Ale Co. have signed agreements with union; thank Council for assistance. Shoe Clerks—Requested assistance in unionizing stores in the Mission district; Chick's Booterie unfair. Waiters—Have received 50 cents per day increase in all first-class hotels. Egg Inspectors—Have succeeded in organizing all men in the trade; are negotiating agreement; thanked Organizing Committee for assistance. Teamsters, 85—Have taken up proposition of Liberty Bonds; requests Council to adopt a policy to be pursued. Leather Workers—Have formed a district council. Musicians—Wage scale will go into effect Sunday, September 29th; no trouble anticipated. Bakers, 24—Have opened charter soliciting membership; are requesting an increase in wages; making progress on establishment of day work. Grocery Clerks—Wage scale goes into effect October 1st. Cigar Makers—Have indorsed resolutions from Carmen's Union with reference to switch on Market and Spear streets.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the application for a donation of \$100 to pay expenses of a delegate to national convention of Co-operative Societies be filed. Recommended that the Council comply with the request of the Theatrical Federation to circularize the unions informing them that the Liberty and Washington theatres are unfair. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that a special order of business be set for 9 o'clock, October 4, 1918, to hear the committee's report on charter amendment relating to schools. Concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the Executive

Committee be instructed to communicate with affiliated unions advising the purchase of Liberty Bonds; carried. Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to confer with Labor Commissioner for purpose of drafting suitable legislation to be submitted to the next Legislature; carried.

Receipts—\$345.60. Expenses—\$471.70.

Adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

STEADY WORK ESSENTIAL.

F. T. Hawley, director of the Industrial Plants Division, is sending the following letter to all central labor bodies and unions whose members are engaged on Government contracts:

"Would you call to the attention of your members, and particularly those engaged on Government work, to the absolute necessity of being constantly on the job?

"I ask you to impress them with the urgency of working the established full working week and the full working day of their various trades.

"Every minute's time of every man is precious.

"The working people of our Nation are confronted with the grave responsibility of reinforcing the boys at the front.

"We must keep our soldiers supplied with guns, ammunition, food and clothing.

"And we must build the ships and keep them moving to transport the troops and the needs of our allies.

"The world looks to the people of the United States for victory over an unscrupulous enemy, over a dying order.

"We have conquered every other obstacle that has thus far barred our way, and we shall continue to thrust the barriers aside.

"All America is determined.

"Every man and woman should be on the job on time, and stick to it with a tenacious will.

"We must win the war by keeping that aim constantly in mind.

"We are working for the triumph of democracy over autocracy.

"We are working for the United States Government and all the noble ideals for which it stands.

"We are working to save the lives of our gallant boys in the service by keeping them supplied with a tremendous surplus of the necessities of war.

"This is the important obligation that rests upon the working people and history shall not say it has not been fulfilled."

RECOGNIZES ORGANIZED LABOR.

Postmaster-General Burleson, in his capacity as director-general of the telephone and telegraph service, has appointed a trade-union woman, Miss Julia O'Connor of Boston, "representing the organized telephone workers of the country," on a committee which is to investigate the working conditions in the telephone and telegraph service. Mr. Burleson's attitude toward organized labor has hitherto been regarded as completely at variance with the administration's general policy of co-operation with the labor unions, and he has been quoted by President Carlton of the Western Union as saying that "if the telegraph and telephone lines are taken over the employees should not be affiliated with any outside organization." Order No. 2005, however, just issued from the office of the Postmaster General and signed by Mr. Burleson, and creating this investigating agency, gives definite recognition to organized labor in the committee personnel, in the language above quoted.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

MME. DOREE'S CELEBRITIES, in Impressions of the Greatest Operatic Artists; IM-HOF, CONN & COREENE, in their Newest Laugh "In a Pest House"; EL BRENDEL & FLO BERT in "Waiting For Her"; NATE LINCOLN, the Famous Card Expert; LOS-COVA & C. GILMORE, in Song and Dance Divertissements; EMERSON & BALDWIN, "The Juggling Comedians"; WILBUR MACK, assisted by Gladys Lockwood in "A Pair of Tickets"; JULIUS TANNEN, Chatterbox; OFFICIAL WAR REVIEW; YVETTE & SARANOFF, "A Double Stringed Constellation."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

2001 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A
BERTILLION
They're Union Made

Bertillion Leading Hatter

745 MARKET STREET

Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

CARHARTT OVERALLS

FIRST IN THE
HEARTS OF TRUE
UNION MEN

Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO,
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of
San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio District Branch, Clement and
Seventh Ave.

Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1918

Assets \$59,397,625.20
Deposits 55,775,507.86
Reserve and Contingent Funds. 2,266,030.24
Employees' Pension Fund 264,897.17

OFFICERS

John A. Buck, President; Geo. Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Wells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, Geo. Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of "Labor Clarion," published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1918.

State of California, County of San Francisco—ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and manager of the "Labor Clarion," and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Editor—James W. Mullen, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) San Francisco Labor Council; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.; Daniel P. Haggerty, President, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN.

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1918.

(Seal)

JAS. W. DOHERTY,

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires May 10, 1921.)

For artillery, automatic rifles, and small arms, and for ammunition for them, we have spent over \$3,700,000,000. Every Liberty Loan subscriber helps to arm our soldiers.

TELEGRAPHERS TO CONFER.

By G. Edwin Secour, President.

Representatives of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, from all sections of the country, will gather in Washington October 14th to attend the national convention of the organization. Prior to the calling of the big meeting a wage conference will be held starting October 9th. This conference will prepare a wage schedule for presentation to the Federal Wage Board, recently organized by the post-office department, to handle the question of salaries in the telegraph and telephone divisions.

In addition to preparing a wage schedule it is expected that the wage conference will take up the questions of reinstatement of dismissed union telegraph employees and the payment of compensation for time lost because of such dismissals.

The national convention will have many matters for consideration before it, inasmuch as this convention will be the first large one held since 1907. Constitutional revision will undoubtedly be necessary to meet the changed conditions in the telegraph and provisions will have to be made to take care of the many branches of the service that have sprung into being in the past ten years. International officers will be elected at this convention.

Two delegates, to attend both meetings, will represent the organized telegraph workers of the Pacific Coast. I. N. Marshall, president of the Los Angeles District Council, will act for the membership in the southern part of California, Western New Mexico, and Arizona. G. Edwin Secour, president of Liberty District Council No. 77, San Francisco, will represent the local organization and the Portland and Seattle districts.

Membership in the organization is gaining with great strides. Reports the past week from all

parts of the country indicate a 98 per cent enrollment, from among all branches of commercial telegraph workers, within the next 30 days. Decided progress has been made on the Pacific Coast in particular. At Portland the entire force of the Federal Telegraph Company has joined the union in a body. This includes manager, chief operators, telegraphers, bookkeepers and clerks.

In San Francisco at the meeting Sunday in the Labor Temple so many applications for membership in Liberty District Council were received that it took over an hour to pass upon them all. Among those who were enrolled were many who had participated in the movement twelve years ago, and as the different names were read off the hall was one continuous sound of applause.

Interest among the employees of the Western Union is steadily increasing. Promises have been received that will insure an 80 per cent organized force among the employees of that company within a short time. As it is, the number of union telegraph workers now employed in the San Francisco office of the Western Union can safely be estimated at one-fifth of the total force.

Interest was added to the Sunday meeting in this city by the organization talk given by Organizer Zant of the Central Labor Council. He drew excellent illustrations of the power of organized effort and impressed upon his audience the fact that they were in a movement that was of interest to every craft and industry, and that only by co-operating with every other working man and woman could the movement succeed and bring forth the benefits aimed at.

At the meeting Sunday, Liberty District Council arranged for the purchase of \$1050 in Liberty Bonds of the Fourth Loan. The one regret of the membership was that the Council could do no more. Individually, however, the telegraph workers will subscribe, and subscribe heavily.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

For Safe Keeping Put Your Money in DIAMONDS



By ALBERT S. SAMUELS

DIAMONDS have become one of the safest and best paying investments a man can make. They have gone up sixty per cent since 1914. The advance in years to come will be equally rapid. They will make you money in addition to the pleasure of wearing them. We insure their value to you by our money-back guaranty bond, agreeing to refund 90 per cent of your purchase price any time within a year if you have to dispose of them.

We sell blue-white diamonds only. These are not the largest in the world for the money, but they are the most brilliant. No one can ever criticize a diamond you buy here. Put \$10 or \$25 a month into a diamond. We will hold it for you until the payments are complete, protecting you against the coming advances.

Watchmakers *The Albert S. Samuels Co.* Jewelers Opticians

895 MARKET STREET, near Fifth

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

- *Linotype Machines.
- †Intertype Machines.
- *†Linotype and Intertype.
- ‡Simplex Machines.

- (31) Architect Press, The.....245 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....268 Market
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(37) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
(89) *Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....238 Elgin
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. C.....3390 Eighteenth
(23) *Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome
(4) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(91) McNicol, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(88) *Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(143) *Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia
(61) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(64) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(58) Severance-Roche Co.....1733 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....88 First
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....134 Golden Gate Ave.
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2436 California
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley.....343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome
(210) Dever, Garrity Co.....515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisich, Louis L.....340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(11) *Call and Post, The..New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce..Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(166) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The regular meeting of the union, held Sunday, September 29th, was fairly well attended and a large volume of business was transacted. The report of the newspaper scale committee afforded much latitude for debate. Several amendments were adopted and the new scale was finally passed with but one dissenting vote. The scale has been formally presented to the publishers and it is expected that negotiations will soon be under way.

The secretary's report showed a total membership of 1026, with nearly 100 in the military and naval service, including apprentices. Seven new members were initiated, as follows: Samuel C. Simpson, Albert W. Bryant, Robert D. Hessey, James E. Nugent, Frederick E. Winter, Chris. E. Johnsen (apprentice), Joseph H. Smith (apprentice). Ten applications for membership were received as follows: George C. Gallagher, Harry Frank P. Tommasini, Emma L. Wagner, Henry John T. Short, Emma C. Smith, Irene Tercis, Frank P. Tomasini, Emma L. Wagner, Henry B. Willats.

I. T. U. Representative George E. Mitchell, who will be in attendance at the sessions of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held at San Diego during the week beginning October 6th, was given credentials to represent No. 21, and he will accompany President Tracy and Benjamin Schonhoff, the regularly elected delegates.

The union authorized the purchase of a \$1000 Liberty Bond of the fourth issue. Messrs. Emil G. Buerer and R. N. Roach of the Liberty Bond Committee were granted the privilege of the floor and urged the membership to purchase bonds to the limit.

James P. Griffin, representing the California District Council of Retail Clerks, was also granted the privilege of the floor. He called attention to the stubborn attitude of Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission street, in the matter of recognizing the Clerks' Union, and asked the membership to exert its influence in the matter.

Delegate Harry Johnston, who represented No. 21 at the Scranton convention, submitted a most interesting report of his trip and explained the more important propositions acted on by the convention.

In discussing the various propositions submitted to the referendum by the International convention, a letter was read from President Scott regarding Proposition No. 6. The union by a unanimous vote indorsed the proposition and ordered that President Scott's letter be published in this column. Its text is as follows:

"Vote for the Sixth Proposition—Returns received from subordinate unions up to August 30th show that 5264 journeymen members of this International Union were in active war service on that date. This list includes more than 900 names not included in the list of May 31st last. The list is not complete by any means, and many additional names will be added during the coming months.

"Our members who are in war service are not fighting for the members of any particular subordinate union. They are fighting for every decent citizen in the United States and Canada and incidentally for every member of the International Typographical Union.

"Every one of these members in war service should be kept in continuous good standing. The existing arrangement by which subordinate unions have paid the International dues and assessments of members in good standing for a certain time prior to their enlistment makes no provision for members who have taken out traveling cards and deposited them in other jurisdictions or retained these cards in their possession.

"The Sixth Proposition to be submitted to a referendum vote on October 16th levies an assessments of five cents per week for the purpose of paying the International dues and assessments of every member in war service. Vote for this Proposition.

"If this proposition is adopted the International Union beginning with January 1, 1919, will pay the International dues and assessments of every member in war service. If it is defeated it is a certainty that some of our members in war service will fall in arrears, and that their membership will lapse.

"Our members have contributed very liberally to other war-time patriotic funds, and surely this assessment of five cents a week is for a patriotic purpose. Vote for the Sixth Proposition."

BOND PURCHASES.

Up to Wednesday morning the following unions have reported the purchase of Liberty Bonds of the fourth loan in these amounts: Marine Engineers, \$15,000; Sailors, \$10,000; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$3000; Molders, \$2000; Patternmakers, \$2000; Laundry Workers, \$2500; Blacksmiths and Helpers, \$1500; Bottlers, \$500; Stage Employees, \$200; Beer Wagon Drivers, \$1000; Butchers No. 508, \$250.

A STAB IN THE BACK

Initiative Amendment No. 21 proposes to admit dentists from any other State without examination.

35 out of 42 of Our Boys, this year's graduates in dentistry of the University of California, have entered the Army and Navy. When these boys come back, if they do come back—from the fight for freedom—they would have to compete with derelicts and incompetents let in without examination. Why favor the incompetent or derelict slacker?

Vote NO
ON AMENDMENT
No. 21

Joint Committee, Cal. Dental Associations

LIVING COSTS HIGHER.

An investigation by the Department of Labor shows that the cost of living for an average family of five persons in Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles has increased more than 46 per cent from December, 1914, to June, 1918. Rent cost did not advance materially during this period, but the cost of foodstuffs increased greatly, as did clothing, fuel, furniture and furnishings.

The average annual expenditures per family in the districts investigated last June were: Seattle, \$1569; Tacoma, \$1536; Portland, \$1338; San Francisco, \$1441, and Los Angeles, \$1288.

MEDIATOR TO ARRIVE.

The Elevator Operators' Union has received a telegram from Washington stating that Examiner Evans of the War Labor Board will arrive in San Francisco within a few days and will then proceed to set a date for hearings on the complaint of that organization against certain employers in this city who have been displacing men operators with women at a greatly reduced rate of pay. The War Labor Board has repeatedly ruled that where women take the places of men they are to receive the same compensation.

JEWELERS SIGN UP FIRMS.

Jewelry Workers' Union No. 36 reports having signed contracts with twenty-eight firms to employ exclusively members of the organization, obtaining union conditions for the employees of those establishments.

An open meeting of the union was held Tuesday evening at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, to inform all jewelers and watchmakers of the benefits of the organization. At present the initiation fee is only \$1. J. C. Kelly is president and E. D. Fleming secretary of the new union, which has a membership of eighty.

NOLAN HOME.

Cheering news for shipyard workers was brought from Washington Wednesday by Congressman John I. Nolan, who said the delay in the Macy award was due to the desire of President Wilson to standardize and stabilize wages in all Government industries.

Congressman Nolan, who left Washington Saturday, said:

"I have been asked to tell the metal trade workers on the Pacific Coast to have a little patience, which will be well rewarded when the terms of the wage award are finally made known. It is the desire of the President to make the wages of the shipyard workers, railroad employees and other men engaged in industries for the Government uniform and stable, so that no trouble will be likely to arise over them for a long time to come. I shall attend the metal trades conference tomorrow and convey this message in detail.

BOILERMAKERS TO MEET.

The Boilermakers' Union will hold a special meeting tomorrow night in the auditorium of the Labor Temple to take a referendum vote on a proposed constitutional amendment giving to all members who are in the military or naval service all resident rights of the union, including death benefits, without the payment of dues. The amendment applies both to the United States and Canada. Voting is in progress in both countries. Thousands of men are affected. The importance of the issue makes it necessary that every member should be present.

We have spent over \$500,000,000 to clothe our soldiers. Every subscriber to the Liberty Loan has had a part in this care of the Americans who are fighting in France.

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

At its regular meeting held in the Labor Temple last Tuesday evening, the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union elected J. J. McTiernan a delegate to the San Diego convention of the California State Federation of Labor which convenes in the southern city next Monday morning. The union also voted to purchase \$1500 worth of Liberty Bonds of the fourth issue.

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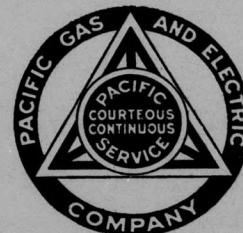
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ON SATURDAY STORE OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

We have signed an AGREEMENT with Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, Local No. 410, to Close our Store on Saturday Nights at 9 P. M. instead of 10 P. M., in order to give our clerks shorter hours.



*It is up to You Union Men to help the Union Clerks and Buy Before
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GREEN
TRADING
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DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

Through the efforts of John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, the differences between Janitors' Union and the Odeon and Unique moving picture theatres have been adjusted.

CHICK'S BOOTERIE UNFAIR.

Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission street, is unfair to Retail Shoe Clerks, Local No. 410, and has at the request of the union been placed on the unfair list of the Labor Council.

LABEL DEBATE.

The Label Section is making preliminary arrangements for a public meeting in the early part of November, at which the following question will be debated: "Resolved, That the Union Label is more effective in marketing union products than the co-operative movement."

JEWELRY WORKERS SIGN UP 28 FIRMS.

Jewelry Workers' Union reports having signed contracts with 28 San Francisco firms to employ exclusively members of the organization and maintain union conditions for the employees of their establishments. J. C. Kelley is president and E. D. Fleming secretary of the new union. The union will seek to have "Made in California" stamped on all new work.

ACCIDENT BOARDS TO MEET HERE.

The annual conference of the International Association of Industrial Accident Commissions will be held in this city in 1920, as the result of the election of Will J. French, a member of the California Industrial Accident Commission, to the vice-presidency of the association at the convention held at Madison, Wis., Mr. French will automatically become president of the association at its meeting next year at Ontario. This is the first time the honor has gone to a California man. Dr. Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor at Washington, was elected secretary, and George A. Kingston of Ontario became president.

MARE ISLAND LABOR BOARD.

The Labor Board of Mare Island Navy Yard has opened a branch office at Room 406 Grant Building. Full information will be supplied concerning appointments to the yard. Applicants will be assisted to complete their applications and physical examinations will be given without charge. Housing accommodations are being provided by the Government.

SECOUR GOES TO WASHINGTON.

G. Edwin Secour, president of Commercial Telegraphers, Liberty District Local No. 77, has been elected by that body to attend the wage conference to be held in Washington, D. C., October 9th. While there he will also attend the wage conference of the Commercial Telegraphers to be held on October 14th. The local union last Sunday increased its membership by forty-two of the Western Union.

WAITERS OF LEADING HOTELS.

San Francisco's three leading hotels, the St. Francis, Palace and Fairmont, have agreed to pay an increase of 50 cents per day to the waiters, making their wage \$2.50 per day. Waiters' Union No. 30 conducted the negotiations and secured the first contracts signed by the union with the management of these hotels, although these houses after 1906 for many years observed the wage scale adopted by the union.

ABATTOIR AMENDMENT ON BALLOT.

The charter amendment enabling the city to establish and operate public markets, an abattoir and similar minor utilities, has been submitted by the Supervisors to the electors and will be known as proposition No. 35 on the November ballot. It is provided that the city may supply the buildings and equipment to persons engaged in business, or may operate itself the utility and fix rates of service so that the utility may be self-sustaining.

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TELEGRAPH WORKERS WILL DANCE.

Liberty District Council No. 77, Commercial Telegraphers, Union of America, will give an entertainment and dance Saturday evening, October 5th, in Knights of Columbus Hall. The committee having the affair in charge has about completed its arrangements for the vaudeville and picture part of the program and promises several novel and interesting "stunts" and something unusual in the way of "movies." Dance music will be furnished by the only real "Jazz" orchestra in captivity. Each and every member of this aggregation of string and brass artists is guaranteed to be in a class by himself, the whole making up a scintillating, tinkallating, jazzalating symphony of syncopated harmony. This entertainment and dance is the first to be given by union telegraph workers in San Francisco since the fateful days of 1907 and properly inaugurates the return of the craft into the ranks of organized labor. The affair is by union folk for union folk and the friends of union folk. The proceeds will be used toward defraying the expense of the council's delegate to the national convention, to be held in Washington October 14th.

FOOD COSTS JUMP.

The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that retail prices of food as a whole in the United States increased 7 per cent in the one-year period, June 15, 1917, to June 15, 1918, and increased 2 per cent in the one-month period, May 15, 1918, to June 15, 1918.

Food as a whole shows an increase of 66 per cent in June, 1918, as compared with June, 1913. The smallest advance in this five-year period is shown in milk, with 44 per cent. Butter increased 45 per cent and eggs 55 per cent. Eight articles advanced from 55 to 74 per cent and three articles ranged from 78 to 87 per cent. Corn meal, lard and flour more than doubled in price.

TO WORK ON SATURDAY.

The Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council, meeting in this city, has ordered each of the unions affiliated with Pacific Coast iron trades councils to instruct their members to remain at work on Saturday afternoons until the Wage Adjustment Board renders its decision as to wages and working conditions for the shipbuilding employees of the Coast. This action followed an announcement by the Pacific Coast District Boilermakers' Council, meeting in Oakland, that its affiliated members would refuse to work next Saturday. The boilermakers' council was recently organized and takes in most of the locals of the craft, though not No. 6 of San Francisco. It is pointed out by those representing the metal trades council that it alone officially represents the unions in dealing with employers and the Government.

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